

SPORTS

SARAJEVO WINTER OLYMPICS

FIRST OLYMPIC AWARD WINNERS

Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen of Finland and Karin Enko of the GDR are the first winners of the 14th Winter Olympics. The former won the 10 km cross-country skiing race and the latter triumphed in the 1,500 speedskating event.

The USSR also picked up some medals on the opening day: Raisa Smetanina from Syktyvkar crossed the finishing line in a skiing event ahead of first Peterson of Norway, while Muscovite Natalya Petrusyova was third in the speedskating race, after the experienced Andrea Schoene of the GDR. The USSR won the first top award on the second day of Olympic competition, as Nikolai Zimyatov skied to his 30 km cross-country title, followed by teammate Alexander Zavarov and Sweden's Gundo Svahn.

Hämäläinen carries on a family tradition

The brilliant 28-year-old from the small town of Simpele in northern Finland took about twelve years to attain her goal, as this is her third Olympics so far. At the 1976 Innsbruck Games she placed 22nd in the cross-country skiing event, and moved up into 18th position in Lake Placid. But last year she skied brilliantly to win the world cup.

Standing 175 cm, besides being able to boast of excellent techniques, she also has the will to win. Being a psychotherapist by profession she finds



Karin Enko of the GDR speeding to her 1,500 m title.

Raisa Smetanina running up in the women's 10 km event.

It helps her psychological conditioning — her favorite pastime is cooking.

Interestingly, her uncle, the distinguished Kalevi Hämäläinen, who won the 50 km race in Squaw Valley, has been a great inspiration to her all these years.

Skater could well excel in athletics, too

By winning the 1,500 m speedskating event, Karin Enko, a prospective art critic from Dresden, vindicated the specialists' unanimous forecasts. The 23-year-old skater, standing 175 cm and weighing 72 kg, is a hot favourite for all events, with the possible exception of the 3,000 m.

She started out in sport as a figure skater but switched over the speedskating in 1978. She has been unrivalled in all major contests in the past few years: she is triple sprinting world champion and 1982 and 1984 absolute world champion, four times at the latest world championship at Deventer, Holland. At Lake Placid she triumphed in the 500 m event.

And she is an avid athletics fan, too.

PRESS TIME FOR IOC PRESIDENT

The Olympic family is going from strength to strength. IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, told newsmen who crammed the Skenderija congress hall. He said the national Olympic committees of Butan, Rwanda, the Solomon Islands and West Samoa had been affiliated to IOC, bringing up its strength to 135 member nations.

To what extent do the Winter Games help world détente? Samaranch was asked.

We should not just concentrate on the Olympics, he remarked.

We should also mention the role of sport in the world today. I reckon we are trying to set an example of how one can live in accord while competing for the benefit of noble goals.

Samaranch revealed that for the first time there is a special building in the Olympic Village for a commission of sportsmen set up by IOC. Here athletes of note meet their counterparts from other teams and listen to their requests, criticism and suggestions. The interesting thing

Ice hockey: challenger ranks depleted

No sensations have been registered so far at the Olympic ice-hockey tournament which started prior to the Games' opening, despite two defeats for defending United States champions — by Canada, 2-4, and Czechoslovakia, 1-4. Eminent Canadian coach Scotty Bowman who attended the Games said that the USA would

fail to defend their title and that their performance was not up to top standard.

After the two rounds the challengers ranks have been halved. The surviving medal hopefuls are the USSR, Sweden and West Germany in Group A and Czechoslovakia, Canada and Finland in Group B.

ROUNDUP

The big Olympic "family" at the Mojito Village includes lone athletes representing their countries single-handedly. Perhaps very few of them will be successful — but the main thing is not to triumph but to struggle.

One of them, Ramona Gueye of Senegal, a professional dancer and singer, will enter Alpine skiing events, as will the only Egyptian, Jamil el Reedy, George Tucker of Puerto Rico, a physicist by profession, competes

in the luge, and Monaco's David Lajoux will be confusing Alpine skiing titles, alongside the lone Mexican Hubertus von Hohenlohe.

The oldest Olympic contender is 54-year-old bobsledder, Carl Erik Eriksson of Sweden, and there are also several 16-year-olds, the heaviest competitor is West German luger, Hans Stangassinger, weighing in at 111 kg.

who are in sport exclusively for purposes of earning their living. We should preserve in deterring anyone from making use of loopholes in the Rules to get round it. The IOC also intends to upgrade the Olympic programme.

The IOC President was questioned about the Greek National Olympic Committee protest over the commercialization of the Olympic flame relay in the United States. Judging from the reaction by IOC authorities the problem is still being considered by all interested parties.

PODIUM

Women's 10 km cross-country skiing

1. Marja-Liisa Hämäläinen (Finland) — 31 min 42.2 sec
2. Raisa Smetanina (USSR) — 32.02.9
3. Brit Pettersen (Norway) — 32.12.7

Women's 1,500 m speedskating

1. Karin Enko (GDR) — 1:03.42 sec, a new world record
2. Andrea Schoene (GDR) — 2:03.29
3. Natalya Petrusyova (USSR) — 2:05.70

A tourist's impression

Many participants and guests at the Sarajevo Games could not resist the temptation to take a short opening ceremony.

I was simply delighted to see a tourist David Michael told me. I wish all my compatriots could have seen it. It would have been a most pleasant thing — though with different at home, it is a different experience.

Even hardened customs officers were surprised to find they had to provide documents for tourists of various kinds for the Sarajevo Games.

The Games organizers have issued the 791,884 entry tickets for Olympic events, roughly 14 percent of them for foreign tourists.

Olympic experience shared by the end of preparatory work organizers normally oversees their original budget. Now with the Sarajevo Games they have even managed to get something from the 163 million dollars set aside for the Games.

The American film company, Gilbert Production, has been right to make an official film of the Sarajevo Games. Since its main concern has been to get pictures of world class championships. The film will have two formats: one of 16 mm for cinema release and one of three hours for television.

Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

On February 13, 1984, the CPSU Central Committee held an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting.

On behalf of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, the meeting was opened by K. U. Chernenko, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In view of the passing away of Yu. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the participants of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee observed a minute of silence in his memory.

It was noted at the meeting that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a severe loss. Death has claimed the life of an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State, an ardent patriot, a Leninist and an indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Having held, at the will of the Party, important Party and state posts, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov gave all his force, knowledge and tremendous experience to the implementation of Party policy, to making stronger its ties with the masses, to raising the economic and defence capability of the Soviet Union.

Yu. Andropov paid much attention to the realization of the guidelines elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meetings aimed at maximum possible intensification of production; higher rates of scientific and technological progress, streamlined management of the national economy; higher responsibility of personnel; better standards of organization and discipline, and at a steady rise in the material and spiritual levels of the life of the people.

Yu. V. Andropov made a tremendous contribution to the development of all-round cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and to the consolidation of the International Communist and Workers' Movement. His contribution also extended to the support of the just cause of those peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. Under his leadership, the Communist Party and state were consistent and persevering in following a Leninist course

KONSTANTIN USTINOVICH CHERNENKO ELECTED GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE



Konstantin Ustinovich CHERNENKO

A Russian by nationality, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was born on September 24, 1911 in the village of Bolshaya Tes in the Novosyolovsk District of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

He joined the Communist Party in 1931, and has a higher education. He graduated from a teachers training institute and from the Higher Party Organizers' School at the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks. Upon graduation in 1945, he became Secretary of the Penza Regional Party Committee. In 1946, he was sent to the Moldavian SSR where he was appointed Chief of the Propaganda Department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. In this post, he applied his energy and knowledge to economic and cultural construction in the republic and to the communist education of the working people.

In 1956, K. U. Chernenko was promoted to work for the CPSU Central Committee where he was put in charge of a sector in the Propaganda Department. At the same time he became a member of the editorial board of the "Agitator" magazine. In 1960, he became head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In 1965, K. U. Chernenko was appointed head of the General Department at the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1966 and 1971 he was an Alternate Member of the CPSU Central Committee. The 24th Party Congress in March 1971 elected him Member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in March 1970, he was elected Secretary of the Party's Central Committee by the Committee's Plenary Meeting following the 25th CPSU Congress.

In 1977, he became Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1978 — a full Member. He has also been elected Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the seventh to the tenth convocations. He is also Deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation. As member of the Soviet delegation, K. U. Chernenko attended the International Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1975. He also took part in the Disarmament Talks in Vienna in 1979.

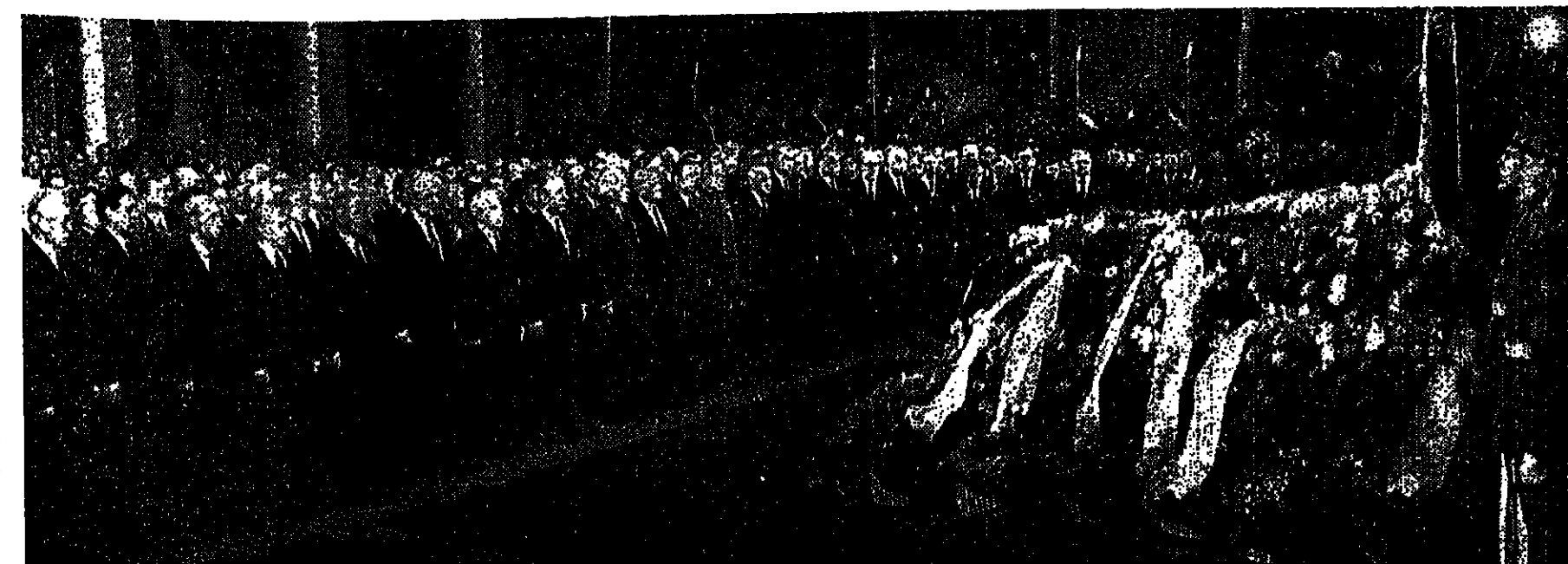
Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is a prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. In all the posts he was appointed by the Party, he showed immense organizational abilities, steady adherence to the Party's principles, and loyalty to the great cause of Lenin and to the ideals of Communism. K. U. Chernenko is the author of several scientific papers on the topical problems of raising the Party's leading role in the life of Soviet society, on perfecting the style and methods of Party and state

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Moscow, the Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions. Leaders of the Soviet Communist Party and State paying last respects to Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. Photo by Boris Kuytman and Andrei Ryzhov



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Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press, Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 50078.

Speech by KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

Dear Comrades,

I cordially thank the members of the Central Committee for the high honor bestowed upon me that is my election as General Secretary of the Central Committee. I fully realize the enormous responsibility devolved on me. I realize how important and exceptionally difficult is the job I will have to do. I assure the Central Committee and the Party that I will exert all my energy, knowledge and my entire experience to live up to this trust so as together with you to carry on that principled line of our Party which was consistently and persistently implemented by Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov.

The organizing talent, clear creative intellect, fidelity to Leninism in theory and politics, an acute sense for the new and the ability to accumulate the living experience of the masses, intolerance of everything alien to our view of the world and way of life, and our morality, personal charm and modesty—all this earned Yuri Vladimirovich enormous prestige and respect from the Party and the people.

The Party entrusted to him complicated and responsible sectors of work. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov's best political and human qualities came to a head most vividly at the posts of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He did not spare himself, always striving to be up to the tasks confronting him.

Yuri Vladimirovich made a major personal contribution to the collective activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politbureau in working out a comprehensive and realistic line of the Party at the present stage—a line towards perfecting developed socialism. The November 1982 and the June and December 1983 Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, which became important landmarks in the life of the Party and the people, were held under his guidance. The political line of the 26th CPSU Congress received further creative development and concretization in the decisions of these Plenary Meetings.

Yu. V. Andropov gave much strength and energy to the struggle for providing peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's constructive labour, and for strengthening the positions of socialism on the world scene.

Yuri Vladimirovich well understood that the source of the Party's prestige derived from the fact that it won and maintains its leading position and its honorary vanguard role by dedicated service to the people and by its ability to express exactly the interests of the working people and arm them with a correct Marxist-Leninist programme of action.

The ardent nationwide support of this policy is convincing proof of the correctness of the CPSU's home and foreign policy and its conformity with the demands and spirit of the time. The Party is firmly following its chosen path of communist construction and peace.

This was the case before and this will always be the case. But we all understand, comrades, that the wish alone to follow this road is not enough. It is necessary to be able, but also to work perseveringly to achieve them, overcoming every difficulty. It is necessary to assess realistically what we have achieved, without exaggerating it, and to be able to do so.

Our whole experience bears out that the most important source of the Party's strength has always been, and will be, its link with the masses, the civic involvement of millions of working people, their proprietorial approach to things in production and to social problems. The duty of the Party of Communists is to constantly verify its course, its decisions and actions first and foremost with the thoughts of the working class, its tremendous socio-political and class feeling. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin always valued highly the straightforwardness, vital sublimity and clarity of judgments of the working man, let-

at the head of our Party and state. All of us will miss him.

He passed away at the very heat of the momentous and strained work to import powerful acceleration to developing the national economy and to overcome the difficulties the country encountered on the threshold of the 1980s. But we all know how much the Party has been able to do during this short time, how much the new and fruitful has become the norm of society and has been affirmed in practice. To carry on and promote further by collective effort the work begun under the leadership of Yuri Vladimirovich is the best way to do justice to his memory and ensure continuity in politics.

Continuity is not an abstract notion, but a living, real thing. Essentially, it lies in the need to go forward without stopping, to go forward, drawing on everything achieved previously, enriching it creatively, and concentrating the collective thought and energy of the Communists, the working class and all the people on unresolved tasks and the key problems of the present and future. And this imposes a great responsibility on all of us.

Our Party's strength lies in its unity, loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, its ability to develop and direct the creative energy of the masses, and content them ideologically and organizationally, guided by the tried and tested Leninist principles and methods. You know, comrades, what enormous attention was given recently by our Central Committee, the Central Committee Politbureau and Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov to questions of perfecting the work of the state apparatus and improving the style of the Party leadership. One of them is clear delimitation between the functions of Party committees and the tasks of state and economic bodies, ruling out duplication in their work. This is a major question of political significance. And not everything there, frankly speaking, has been adjusted as it should be. It happens that workers from Soviets, ministries and enterprises do not display the necessary independence and overload on the Party bodies the questions which must be solved by them themselves. The practice of substituting economic managers for Party committees discourages the managers' power. Moreover, it is fraught with the danger of weakening the role of the Party committee as the organ of political leadership. To deal with the economy means that the Party committees primarily deal with people or organizing the economy. This must always be borne in mind.

Comrades, a month and a half ago, at the December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, we gave a comprehensive assessment of the state of affairs in the country's socio-economic development. In the resolution that was adopted it was emphasized that it was not to lose the tempo and the general intent to get things going, to raise steadily the level of Party and state guidance of the economy, to develop more actively the positive tendencies, and impart a stable character to them. Our direct duty is to implement consistently these guidelines of the Plenary Meeting.

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ened keenly to the working man's opinion and assessments of events and people, and sought and found in them the answers to the most urgent problems. To listen to the word coming from the midst of the working class, from the forward edge of socialist construction, to take counsel with the working people must today also be the prime duty and a profound innermost requirement of every communist leader.

The ability to see and support the people's initiative in due time, moreover, in the broadest sense—from the proprietary and creative attitude to one's job to one's place of work to an active participation in running the affairs of the state and society—therein lies the greatest, one can say, inexhaustible reserve of our progress. To one extent or another our economy owes its every major achievement to the creative initiatives of the work collectives, to their own, as it is customary to say, upwardly revised plans.

There is profound satisfaction of the broad response of the country's work collectives to the call of the December Plenary Meeting, i.e., secure an increase of labour productivity by one per cent over and above the plan and an additional lowering of the cost of output by 0.5 per cent. The patriotic upsurge, the energy and efficiency with which the working people, the Party, trade union and YCL organizations go down to fulfilling this task, make us confident that success will be ensured.

I think it is necessary to consider the question of channelling all the means and resources which will be received on account of this, and they are not small, into improving the Soviet people's working and living conditions, health care and housing construction. This would be fully consistent with the supreme goal of the Party's policy: an all-round concern for the benefit of man.

In general, comrades, we should evidently think of making sure that the creative initiatives and the innovation of the working people should be better stimulated materially and morally.

Social justice is inherent in the very foundation of the Soviet system. Hence its enormous strength. That is why it is so important that it should be strictly observed in day-to-day affairs, whether it is a question of wages or bonuses, distribution of flats or sanatorium or rest home accommodation, or awards—in short, that everything should be done justly, in accordance with every person's labour contribution to our common cause.

Here the Party, trade union and YCL organizations and economic managers have something to work on. Much depends on the work collectives themselves. They now have extensive, legally formalized rights. The task is to use them more fully.

Recently the Party was enriched with fresh experience in the leadership of the socialist society. We began to make better use of the advantages and opportunities of our system. Among them, undoubtedly, is the organization and consciousness of the masses. Hence our attention to strengthening order and discipline.

Organization and order is the key, fundamental question for us. There can be no two opinions on this score. Any laxity and irresponsibility not only entail material losses for society but they also do serious social and moral damage. This is well understood by us, Communists, and millions of Soviet people. And it is quite natural that the measures taken by the Party to raise labour, production, plan and state discipline, and to strengthen socialist legality have received truly nationwide approval.

Something has been done in this field. And everybody knows

what beneficial effect this has had on production, on our social life, and simply on people's sentiments. But it would be wrong to believe that everything has already been done. No, comrades, life teaches us that there can be no relaxation here.

As to the main orientations in the development of our economy, they have been clearly defined by the Party. Intensification, accelerated introduction of scientific and engineering achievements into production, carrying out large-scale comprehensive programmes—all this in the final analysis must raise our society's productive forces to a qualitatively new level.

The system of economic management and our entire economic mechanism need serious reconstruction. Work along these lines has only just begun. It includes a large-scale economic experiment in extending the rights and enhancing the responsibility of enterprises. Search is underway for new forms and methods of management in the service sphere. Beyond all doubt, they will yield much that is useful and help us solve the strategically new problem of raising the effectiveness of our entire national economy.

Let us, however, ask ourselves: will it not be that for some business executives waiting for the results of experiments will serve as a screen for their passivity and desire to work in the old way? Of course, renewing economic structures is a responsible undertaking. Here it is not out of place to observe the old rule: "Look before you leap." But this by no means justifies those who in general do not wish to reckon with the changed conditions and with the new demands of life.

Display more independence at all levels, conduct bold searches, undertake, if need be, a justifiable risk for the sake of raising the effectiveness of the economy and the people's living standards—this is what we expect from our economic experts.

You know that last year the CPSU Central Committee and the government worked out and adopted a number of decisions on fundamental questions of economic development. These decisions provided the Party and economic bodies with definite levers to raise the effectiveness of production and to accelerate the country's economic development.

The measures that were outlined, and they are not only of economic but also of great political significance, will be put into practice only when their fulfillment becomes the main content of the day-to-day work of every Party organization and of every worker.

By tackling today's tasks we create prerequisites for reaching far greater frontiers in the future. Perhaps, it is too early to speak in detail about our future, about the 12th five-year plan, but the main problems and main orientations of the work to be done are already visible.

The new five-year plan must above all usher in profound qualitative changes in production and become a crucial turning point in intensifying all branches of our national economy. The modern material and technical basis and the system of management must acquire new higher qualities.

It is equally important today to ensure the ever closer connection of the Soviet society's economic, social and cultural progress. It is impossible to raise the economy to a qualitatively new level without creating the social and ideological prerequisites for this. It is equally impossible to solve the pressing problems of developing socialist consciousness without relying on the firm foundation of an economic and social policy.

Building the new world means showing constant concern over the moulding of the man of the new world and his ideological

and moral growth. It is here that the single that the June Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee analysed the problems of ideological and political work with the masses. In keeping with its directives, the Party will strive to make this work measure up to the great and complicated tasks involved in perfecting developed socialism.

Understanding these tasks is their entirety; outlining is their clear-cut, long-term strategy for their fulfillment; showing the connection between our current efforts and the communist perspective—this is what a new edition of the Party Programme should do for us. The Central Committee attaches tremendous importance to the preparation of this edition.

Comrades, while elaborating plans for the further development of our country we can not help but consider the situation now taking shape in the world. As you know, it is both complicated and tense at the moment. Therefore, under such conditions, the correct line of foreign policy taken by the Party and the Soviet State is all the more important.

The struggle for lasting peace, freedom and the independence of peoples has always been the focus of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov's attention. Under his leadership, the Politbureau of the Central Committee and its higher bodies of our state authority formed an active foreign policy equal to those of the world. The policy designed to rid mankind of the threat of a world nuclear war. This is the main policy of peace, which main features at the present historical stage have been defined in the resolutions of the CPSU Congresses, needs the active interests of the Soviet people and, in actual fact, other nations of the world. Therefore, we resolutely declare now that we will not retreat one step from this policy.

It is perfectly clear, comrades, that the success of the cause of maintaining and strengthening peace depends to a considerable extent on how great is the influence of the socialist countries on the international arena, and how active, purposeful and well-coordinated are their actions. Our countries are vitally interested in peace. For the sake of this goal we shall strive to extend our cooperation with all socialist countries. By developing and deepening, in every possible way, the cohesion and cooperation with countries of the socialist community in all spheres, including, of course, the extremely important sphere of the economy, we are thereby making a great contribution to the cause of peace, progress and the security of nations.

Addressing our brother countries we say: you will continue to have a reliable friend and loyal ally in the Soviet Union.

One of the foundations of our Party's and the Soviet State's foreign policy has always been, and will continue to be our solidarity with the nations which have cast off the yoke of colonial dependence and embarked upon the road of independent development, and especially with those nations that have been forced to repel the attacks of aggressive forces of imperialism, which is creating extremely dangerous sources of bloody violence and military confrontation in one region or another. Solidarity with the just cause of nations working for the elimination of such sources is today an equally pressing and important task in the struggle for lasting peace on earth. Our Party's principles stand on these issues and we will not waver on them.

And now to our relations with capitalist countries. The great Vladimir Lenin bequeathed to the principle of states with different social systems. We have remained unfalteringly true to this principle

Now, at a time of nuclear weapons and superprecise missiles, this principle is more crucial for nations than ever before. Unfortunately, some leaders in capitalist countries, judging by everything else, either do not realize this, or do not want to.

We are well aware of the threat to mankind which is being generated today by the reckless and adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism. We speak of it in full voice, attracting the attention of all nations in the world to this danger. We do not need military superiority. We do not intend to dictate our will to others. But we shall not allow the existing military balance to be upset. Let there not be the slightest doubt: we shall go on taking steps to strengthen our country's defence so that we have sufficient means to cool the burning heads of some warmongering adventurers. Comrades, this is a very essential precondition for maintaining peace.

As a great socialist power, the Soviet Union fully realizes its responsibility to nations for maintaining and strengthening peace. We keep the door open for peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation with states on

all continents. We are for a peaceful settlement of all disputed international issues through serious, equal, and constructive negotiations. The USSR will cooperate fully with all states which are ready by practical deeds to help reduce international tension, and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. In other words, with those who will actually direct their efforts towards strengthening the foundation of peace rather than preparing for war. We believe that all available levers should be fully used for these purposes, including, of course, such a lever as the United Nations Organization, which was originally established to maintain and strengthen peace.

Comrades, we, Soviet Communists, are genuinely glad that in our struggle for mankind's peaceful future and progress we march hand in hand with millions of our class brothers, with numerous contingents of the world communist and working class movement. Unfalteringly true to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we feel deep sympathy and profound respect for the struggle of our comrades abroad for the interests and rights of the

working people, and see it as our duty to consolidate in every possible way the bonds linking us.

That is what I would like to say today about the line of our Party in international affairs. We are sure that this line has the wholehearted support of the Soviet people.

Comrades, Soviet people invariably associate all their achievements with the activities of the Party. Selflessly devoted to the masses, the Party enjoys their utmost confidence.

The annual election campaign has just come to an end in the Party organizations. It has once again shown the high standards of the consciousness and activity of the Communists. Influential, experienced and knowledgeable people have been elected to the leading posts.

Taking part in the present Plenary Meeting are the First Secretaries of the Territorial and Regional Party Committees. I would like to address you, comrades, in particular. The Central Committee is well aware of the broad scope of

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Taking part in the present Plenary Meeting are the First Secretaries of the Territorial and Regional Party Committees. I would like to address you, comrades, in particular. The Central Committee is well aware of the broad scope of

working people, and see it as our duty to consolidate in every possible way the bonds linking us.

That is what I would like to say today about the line of our Party in international affairs. We are sure that this line has the wholehearted support of the Soviet people.

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The inexhaustible strength of Soviet Communists lies in the unity within their ranks. The full measure of that strength is revealed when, to quote Lenin, "all of us, as members of the Party, must act as one man". It is exactly in this team spirit of unity that the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its leading core, the Politbureau of the Central Committee, act. This enables us to make well-adjusted and thoroughly weighed-up decisions, which lead to the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the brotherly friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The truly partisan, business-like and creative atmosphere, to the establishment of which Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov devoted so much effort, has been and will remain an obligatory condition of the work of the Central Committee of the Party. It guarantees a further growth in the CPSU's prestige, and the successful fulfilment of the great and complicated tasks of communist construction which we are facing.

Konstantin Ustinovich has played a prominent role in the elaboration of major theoretical problems concerning the further improvement of the development of socialist society, in working out a unified concept for CPSU ideological activity in the long term.

Konstantin Ustinovich plays an active part in shaping the strategy of our peaceful foreign policy, and in CPSU activity to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the international Communist and Workers' Movement.

Our military experts know full well the interest Konstantin Ustinovich takes in matters of strengthening this country's defence capability, in equipping the Armed Forces with the latest technology, and in the ideological education of Army and Navy personnel.

The Politbureau is certain that, as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will prove a worthy leader of the militant headquarters of our Party.

Having closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee and its leading core, being armed with a clear and well-defined programme of action elaborated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and by subsequent Plenary Meetings of its Central Committee — Communists, and all the Soviet people look optimistically into the future and are determined to ensure by their selfless labour the further prosperity of our great Motherland.

Konstantin Ustinovich has an exceptional ability to fire people's enthusiasm with his energy, to rally comrades for spontaneous collective work and is noted for the novelty of his approach to any matter.

I would like to emphasize in particular the constant need he feels to communicate with the masses, his attention to the fate of every human being, whether talented scientist or shock steel worker, soldier's mother or young writer.

Konstantin Ustinovich CHERNENKO
(Continued from page 1)

work, and on development of socialist democracy.

Addressing the June 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, K. U. Chernenko made a report in which he outlined the main trends in the ideological activities by the CPSU under present-day conditions.

For his achievements for the benefit of the Soviet Union Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour which has been conferred upon him twice, and he has also been awarded three Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner of Labour, and many Soviet medals. He is also Winner of the Lenin Prize.

K. U. Chernenko has been honoured with many high awards from socialist countries.

Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)

In foreign policy, a course aimed at eliminating the threat of thermonuclear war, at giving a firm rebuttal to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and to consolidating peace and security for all peoples. The Plenary Meeting stressed that during these said days the Communists and the entire Soviet people had been rallying closer around the Leninist Central Committee of the Party and the CPSU Central Committee's Politbureau, and that they were full of the resolve to fight on selflessly in order to implement the Party's Leninist domestic and foreign policies.

The participants of the Central Committee's Plenary Meeting expressed their profound condolences to the family and other relatives of the deceased.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee attended to the election of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the request of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, a speech on this question was made by N. A. Tikhonov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of

Round the Soviet Union

● AN INTERREGIONAL CENTRE FOR LASER-AIDED EYE MICROSURGERY HAS OPENED IN VLADIVOSTOK. Surgeons at the centre can diagnose accurately and operate on patients with the most complicated eye diseases. Now the inhabitants of all cities and populated areas of the Far East zone will be provided with high-quality medical aid. The centre is staffed only by graduates from the Vladivostok medical institute.

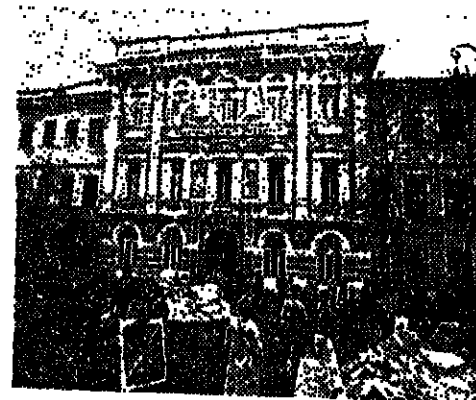
● AN ALL-PURPOSE LASER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN DESIGNED AT THE ALL-UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL WELDING EQUIPMENT IN LENINGRAD. It can cut and weld metal, solder on all powders, and alloy metal. The new installation will be used in automated industries.

● THE NEW PORT OF UST-DUNAIK WILL FROM NOW ON BE ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE SHIPS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. The deep-water channel linking the harbour on the Danube with the Black Sea has now been completed. After loading jetties come into service it will handle ore and coal carriers together with lighters.

● A LEADING RESEARCH SHIP IN THE VILNIUS SERIES, BUILT AT THE BALTIC SHIPYARDS IN KLAIPEDA, LITHUANIA (A BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAS BEEN LAUNCHED. It is equipped with hydrological and hydrochemical laboratories and computers. The ship is meant for exploring the promising fishing areas in the Atlantic Ocean.

● THE TERRITORY PUPPET THEATRE IN THE CITY OF STAVROPOL IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA HAS MOVED INTO A NEW BUILDING. The company, whose plays are attended by nearly a quarter of a million people every year, now has a spacious original design building with an auditorium for three hundred spectators. At present, the puppet company is staging plays by Russian classics and by modern Soviet and foreign playwrights.

MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE



Every morning before studies begin, groups of young people gather in an open space in Zhidakov St. in the very centre of Moscow. They are students at the Moscow Institute of Architecture, the Soviet Union's first institution of higher learning specializing in architecture.

Recently the institute celebrated its 50th anniversary. Since its foundation more than 10

thousand architects have graduated from it—almost a third of all the architects in the country. Studying at the Institute at present are about two and a half thousand students, of which 120 come from 12 foreign countries.

Apart from architectural design, which is, of course, the main subject, the young people study mathematics, physics, structural mechanics, history of

architecture and art. It is essential that the would-be architect knows how to draw, and is acquainted with their basics of sculpture and painting. Our photo shows students from India, Zambia, Hungary, and their Soviet classmates during a drawing lesson.

The Institute is also involved in quite a bit of research, including such areas as alternative energy sources, advanced types of structure, planning and land development.

Students from the Institute of Architecture took part in designing such new neighbourhoods in Moscow as Yasenevo, Chertanovo and Orekhovo-Borisovo. One of the last Institute projects is a plan for a village of 300 inhabitants in one of the southern districts of this country, to be powered by solar energy. The Institute of Architecture has won awards (including two of the highest prizes) at five contests for designs for industrial plant held by the State Committee of the USSR for Construction. Designs by its students have been exhibited at international shows in various countries.

EVERY SEVENTH PASSENGER—FLIES AEROFLOT

A total of 700 million people throughout the world fly each year. And of this number every seventh passenger flies Aeroflot.

This year, we plan to carry 109 million passengers and over three million tonnes of cargo and mail, said First Deputy Minister of the USSR Civil Aviation, Boris Panyukov. Addressing a press conference on Aeroflot Day, the minister said that outdated models will continue to be replaced by modern new planes. The replacement will affect another forty lines.

New airports will receive wide-bodied Ilyushin-86 planes which can carry up to 350 passengers.

New intergovernmental agreements on air traffic have been concluded with the Maldives Republic, Kenya, Togo, and Upper Volta. The Soviet Union now has air traffic agreements with 100 countries. Aeroflot has opened offices in Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Malia, Rwanda and Djibouti.

At present, Aeroflot planes land at 118 airports in 95 countries.

Excavators for all climatic conditions

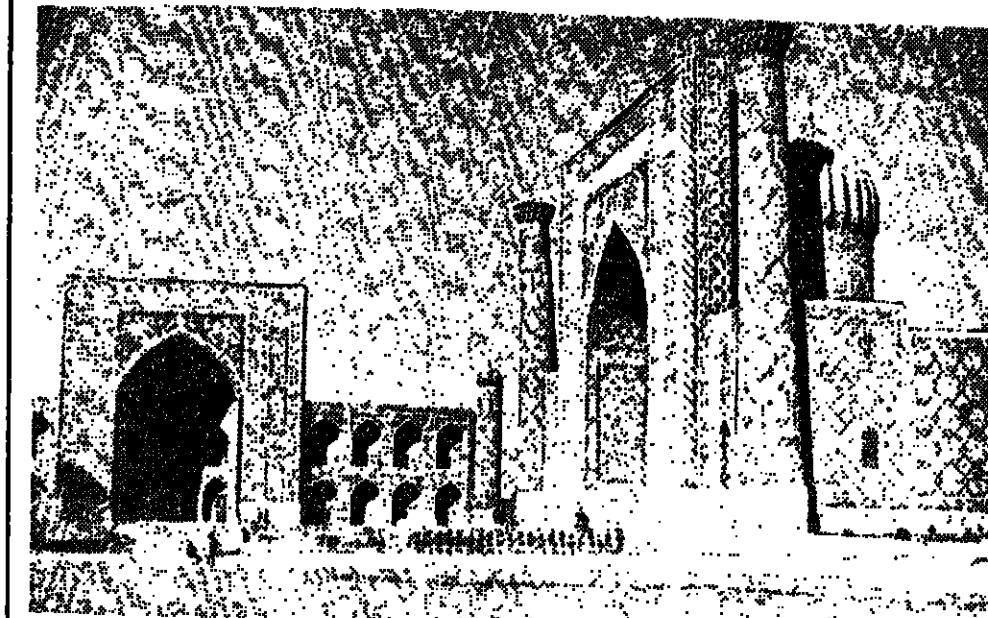
The large coal fields of Siberia will be worked by the most economical, strip-mining method, using new excavators. The Leningrad Khokhlovsky Zavod will have developed special machines for this purpose with 15 cm scoops.

When designing the new excavator Soviet specialists used a range of interesting innovations and they consider that the technical characteristics of the machine will surpass machines of the same class put out by foreign firms.

The Leningrad firm, whose excavators are sold in the GDR, Turkey, India, Yugoslavia, Romania and other countries, guarantees that the new machines will not require repairs for 15 years.

Places to visit

Samarkand, the Oriental Jewel



Registan Square

Like symbols of its great past the blue cupolas, the stately portal arches and slender minaret needles tower over Samarkand.

The long history of Samarkand is buried in ancient times. The succeeding dynasties of Achaemenids, Sasanids, and Karakhanids competed in building mausoleums, mosques, parks and decorative ponds in the city. The Mongolian invasion of the late 12th century brought the city to the verge of extinction.

But the city saw a time of sudden revival in the 14th century. Samarkand became the capital of Timur's Empire. The best architects, artisans and masters were brought here to build Samarkand.

Naturally Samarkand today is a major tourist attraction. Shah-i-Zindeh is one of the best city's ensembles. The ensemble's latest mausoleum was built in the 12th century. The eyes of visitors rest for a long time on the bright-blue carved mosaics covering the walls of the building.

Not far from Shah-i-Zindeh can be found the remains of the Ulugh Beg observatory, one of the most perfect of its time. Ulugh Beg was the learned ruler of Samarkand. In the central part of the ancient city rises the mass of two grandiose buildings: Timur's Cathedral Mosque and the Bibi Khanum Mausoleum.

After ten minutes of walking one comes to Registan—the trade centre of ancient Samarkand. The square is surrounded with the monumental portals of three famous madrasahs—Ulugh Beg, Shirdat, and Khairat. Going west along one of the six streets giving in to the square, one may arrive at the city's most beautiful monument—Gur-Amir, the family mausoleum of the Timurids.

It is impossible to describe Samarkand in just a few lines. Each building here is steeped in legend, has a history of its own, and is outstanding for its original decoration. All this makes Samarkand a place of traditional pilgrimage for tourists from all over the world.

The Tilakart Madrasah.

AN ANCIENT SITE REVEALED

Excavations of a site near the village of Staroye Kulevich in the Urals began five years ago. Last year's field season was particularly successful for archaeologists. They found almost a hundred valuable items, such as implements, household objects and women's decorations.

The scientists estimate that their finds were made in the Bronze period in the middle of the second millennium before the Christian era had begun. In those remote days, the South Uralian steppes were inhabited by numerous nomadic tribes whose economy was at a rather high level.

When a layer of soil was removed from the mound, the archaeologists were confronted by a neat row of eight houses. Skilfully made stone steps led from the houses to the river. In the houses, they found knives for different purposes and axes made of bronze. Many of the objects are in a good state of preservation.

Science and technology

INCREDIBLE NEW FILM ATTRACTING ATTENTION

In its appearance the new type of synthetic polyamide film produced by chemical engineers from Moscow is no different from conventional cellophane used for wrapping. In its internal qualities it has by far outstripped its predecessors. Without changing its basic properties, it can withstand temperatures ranging between -200° to +300°C. Having a thickness of only 40 to 60 microns, it can stand up to loads measured in hundreds of kilograms. Besides this the new product is resistant to ultraviolet radiation. It does not burn nor dissolve in organic solvents. These valuable qualities have attracted specialists in many different fields in this country.

HOW TO MEASURE TEMPERATURE

The Institute of Physics at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences has invented a so-called thermal sensor which is a million times faster than conventional instruments.

In addition to being used in medicine the sensor is also highly accurate in the measuring of heat currents emanated by blast furnaces, engine bearings and parts processed on lathes.

But it is in medicine that the new instrument will be of greatest use. It will ensure higher precision in measurements where the contact method is undesirable or impossible as, for example, in eye examination.

And to facilitate better treatment of eyesight the institute joined forces with the Ukrainian Experimental Institute for Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy in designing an instrument for high precision detection of temperature differences in a patient's eye. It registers temperature differences of one-hundredth of a degree. Another instrument, at present at blueprint stage will provide information on the medium temperature of the eye and on any part of the eye under examination.

It takes the form of a sensor operating on an artificial single crystal.

The single crystal is capable of detecting the minutest temperature gradient in a living organism which allows the eye specialist to make a fast diagnosis—in 30 to 40 seconds instead of the several minutes previously needed for the purpose.

VIEWPOINT

Agriculture in the USSR: potential and results

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic commentator

Out of the country's 553 million hectares of agricultural land about 230 million is ploughed which makes a little more than 10 per cent of the country's territory. This is on a level with average world standards. Though soil and climatic conditions in the USSR are less favourable than those in West European countries or, say, in the USA, the potential yield is high with a large selection of cultivated crops. These lands are fit for growing grain and fodder crops, flax, rice, vegetables and fruits, in southern districts—tea, cotton, grapes and citrus fruits.

Favourable conditions exist for intensive and diversified livestock breeding in practically any region of the country from the Extreme North (reindeer-breeding) to the Central Asian deserts (highly profitable karakul sheep-breeding).

About 23 million people are engaged in agricultural production on collective and state farms (not counting subsidiary branches and those whose output is meant for agriculture). This is 18 per cent of the total number of people engaged in all branches of the national economy.

Collective and state farms have a mighty machine and tractor fleet. Power-consuming capacities in agriculture have grown from 232 million to 660 million hp over the past 17 years.

The share of investments in agriculture compared with the total sum of allocations in all economic branches topped 27 per cent. This year 38,000 million roubles will be invested, exceeding more than two times the annual budgetary expenditure on the country's defence.

In short, the country's accumulated agricultural potential is quite impressive. It can meet its own requirements in all kinds of raw materials and food except tropical products such as coffee, cocoa, bananas and so on.

Some collective and state farms have already attained the production level corresponding to their potential. There are farms in all regions of the country, even in Siberia or in the North of the Non-Black Earth Zone of the Russian Federation, reaping a stable harvest of grain crops not less than 3-4 and even 5 tonnes per hectare, even in years of unfavourable weather conditions.

Today we can speak not only about individual highly productive farms but of whole districts with dozens of collective and state farms, and even administrative regions where the number of such farms runs into hundreds.

The economy grows like a tree; it does not bear fruit right away. According to experts, the USA went through a period of accumulation of potential late in the 19th century. Historically, the USSR embarked upon the road of a renewal of its agricultural potential not long ago. Besides, the share of investments in the development of social structures is much higher in this field than in any other, and expenses are rapid later compared with other production investments. On the whole, specialists agree that the "period of fruit-bearing" is coming. Therefore, the USSR today faces the acute problem of real repayment of the accumulated potential and the resources invested in agriculture.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE

The USSR long-term energy programme was adopted in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985) and is already being carried out, writes the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*. The plan envisages a substantial reorganisation of the fuel and energy balance, which also includes the accelerated development of atomic power. Atomic power stations already produce more than seven per cent of the total amount of energy generated in the country. During the 11th five-year period the generation of electric energy by atomic power stations will triple.

The Zaporozhye atomic power station which will have a capacity of 4,000 megawatts is now under construction. Preparations are in progress for the commissioning of the first generating units at the Kalinin as well as Ignalina atomic power stations. The latter will have the world's biggest reactor. Building work continues on atomic stations at Kursk, Chernobyl and some other stations and new ones have been started.

GAS PIPELINES IN THE USSR

The newspaper *IZVESTIA* carries an article about the construction of gas pipelines in this country. In the present five-year plan period of 1981-85, it is planned to build six major pipelines from Urengoi, Pskov and Chelyabinsk, to Petrovsk, to Novosibirsk and to Western Europe are already in operation. Now under construction are two lines to the Centre of this country. All these are very long pipelines, and their most difficult sections, which stretch for one thousand kilometres, lie in the areas of North and Western Siberia. The export gas pipeline between Urengoi, Pskov and Uzhgorod was built in a very short time.

The experience acquired, and the technology which was used for the first time on this pipeline continue to produce a high economic effect, *IZVESTIA* writes. Today the pipelines, Urengoi—Centre-1 and Urengoi—Centre-2, are built no slower and in some re-

spects even faster than the pipeline between Urengoi, Pskov and Uzhgorod.

After these pipelines are completed, the next project is the pipeline from Yamburg, a unique gas field which lies even further north. After that plan is completed we intend to go to more remote areas.

DAILY CONCERNS OF A SOVIET

The Lyubline District Soviet of People's Deputies in Moscow as master of its region is engaged in land management coordinating the operation of enterprises governing the work of health, education and law enforcement institutions, controlling the environment as well as resolving many other problems. The Soviet has 300 deputies: factory workers and managers, engineers, physicians and schoolteachers. The Executive Committee has been headed since 1977 by Valery Stolyarov, a civil engineer who used to work at construction sites in Moscow before being elected, Valery KOMSOMOLETS.

Out work programme is defined by the voters who express their wishes in the pre-election mandate. This boils down to housing construction, improvement of the municipal services and transport, as well as the beautification of the territories around houses. These requests are included into the five-year plan of the district social and economic development.

The mechanism of the Soviet operation is quite simple. Suggestions and recommendations on any issue are elaborated by the Executive Committee and the standing deputies' commissions (there are fifteen of them), while concrete decisions are made at the Soviet sessions held four times every year.

Just now, it is not that some people don't have homes—all citizens are provided with housing. But there are many families still living in crowded apartments. Naturally, they want more space and conveniences.

Our construction is extensive. Since 1976 to 1985 we have built about 60 thousand apartments and about 150 thousand people have improved their housing conditions.

In the first place, the financing comes from the enterprises that are situated in the district. By law we are entitled to bring this money together and use it for the district's benefit. The Soviet's own budget of about 35 million roubles a year is mainly composed of charges that the enterprises pay according to their profits. Income taxes are insignificant making up less than ten per cent of the budget.

FILMS: MOVEMENT OR SPEECH—WHICH IS UPPERMOST?

The knights and poets of the silent movies never tired of stressing that the film was thinking, sculpting and writing in terms of movement, which was his brush, pen and chisel, writes the distinguished Soviet film scriptwriter, Yevgeny Gubritovich, in *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

True the essence of the poetics of silent movies was precisely their mute character, which was considered to have deeper philosophical content than the spoken word. Literature and films, it was thought were lying light worlds apart from each other. Some even went so far as to declare that the beautiful art (or cinema) could be destroyed by the word.

However, for many decades now, we have been witnessing a phenomenon when the word, far from killing the art of cinema, has helped it to become one of the most powerful of all the arts in terms of its effect on people.

The modern film represents a synthesis of motion, words, sound, music and colour created by the ingenuity of people working in the various professions involved in cinema.

A script is capable of all the achievements of great literature, of tremendous pathos, of subtle psychological devices etc. In terms of subject matter, and characters, moreover, it often breaks new ground. The best modern film scripts are genuine books, whose reading gives one great aesthetic pleasure quite apart from the film itself. I believe the time is not far off when several film directors will shoot movies from a single script in the same way, as a play gets staged by different directors. This will provide for splendid creative artistic competition.

CULTURE

Period music at the Bolshoi

The Bolshoi Theatre now has an old music ensemble which plays rarely performed pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Bortolozzi. The ensemble is led by R. Volodarsky.

The members of the ensemble draw inspiration from their predecessors—for in recent years the Bolshoi orchestra has produced from its midst exciting chamber ensembles affording individual performers much leeway for achieving excellence.

Among them are violin and cello ensembles, an ensemble of orchestra soloists, chamber orchestra, a percussion group, etc. Their emergence is evidence of the musicians' attachment to different forms of collective music-making and to the creation of original concert items and programmes, goals shared by the Bolshoi old music ensemble pictured in this photo.



BOOKS BY AFRICAN WRITERS PUBLISHED IN KAZAKHSTAN

Book lovers in Soviet Kazakhstan are now able to renew their acquaintance with the literature of African countries. The Zhazushty (Writer) publishing house, in Alma-Ata, has put out a collection of works by African writers in a massive edition.

Africa's progressive writers attract steady interest among the Soviet people, said the secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan, Kalambek Turunkulov. Our colleagues render the pulse of life of the peoples of their countries where there is an on-going struggle for racial equality and human dignity.

Seven book publishers in Kazakhstan, one of the biggest Soviet republics with a population of 13,000,000, make it their business to publish works by progressive African novelists and poets.

YEVTUSHENKO AS FILM DIRECTOR

"The Kindergarten" is the name of the feature film with which the well-known Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko, has made his debut as a movie director. The premiere of the film, shot at Mosfilm Studios to a script written by the poet, took place recently at Moscow's Central House of the Cinema.

The truth about the past was as seen through the eyes of a child in how Yevtushenko describes the main theme of his film. The story of his 11-year-old hero has a lot in common with the poet's own childhood.

On the screen we see the harsh Moscow autumn of 1941 when Hitler's armies surrounded the Soviet capital; the columns of the people's emergency volun-

teer corps going off to the front; the evacuation of children and women from Moscow to the east. Among the long lines of evacuees on their way to distant Siberia was the young Muscovite.

The film was shot in Moscow and the Moscow Region, as well as in the towns and villages of Siberia.

50-year-old Yevgeny Yevtushenko is not a newcomer, however, to the film world. He wrote the script for the joint Soviet-Cuban production "I-Cuba-ya". And in "The Take-Off", a film about Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, the outstanding Russian scientist and founder of modern astronautics, he plays the lead.



At Mosfilm Studios, film director Yuri Ozerov is shooting a new film, to be produced jointly with studios in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Called "The Battle of Moscow", it is a film about the heroic defense of the city during the war. In the foreground—film director Yuri Ozerov (right) and Mikhail Ulyanov, who plays the Soviet military leader, Georgi Zhukov.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. "The Ballet on Ice" as presented by the Moscow ensemble conquers by virtue of its mastery. We have seen a splendid combination of athletics and art—a technique of a very high standard on the part of the skaters and a lyricism in the performance of all items. This is how the Argentinian newspaper "La Nación" assesses the first performance in Buenos Aires of the Moscow State Ballet on Ice.

Theater. A new production of "The Cherry Orchard" has opened at the Moscow Saita Theatre's second stage. The second stage makes it possible to expand the theatre's repertoire by providing more space for experimental work. Staged by its Chief Director V. Pluchek, the new production is the company's first attempt at Chekhov.

25 years of cooperation

The first meeting of the Soviet-French commission on cultural ties took place 25 years ago. Since that time a whole series of long-term programmes has been worked out by the commission envisaging exchanges in virtually all spheres of the arts, science and education.

This year French audiences will have the opportunity of seeing and hearing the Moscow Classical Ballet Company, the USSR Symphony Orchestra, the Virtuoso of Moscow Chamber Orchestra, the ballet company of the Latvian Opera and Ballet Theatre, as well as other Soviet ensembles. Meanwhile soloists and the Ensemble of

Soviet film wins Grand Prix

More than twenty countries submitted entries to the Fifth International Festival of Film for Children and Adolescents, held in the old Portuguese town of Tomar. Over sixty films were presented for the contest showing. The Grand Prix of the Festival was won by the Soviet film, "Education of a Man", by film directors U. Sapozov and Ya. Seidov. The Honorary Prize of the international jury for the best work by a young film director went to the Soviet short, "The Camp of the Roving Cosmonauts", by Sh. Dzhanpov. A special prize was awarded by young viewers to the film, "Christmas in the Forest" from Australia and to "I Do Not Want to Be a Clown" from the Soviet Union.

Old Music are expected in the Soviet Union this year to give a performance of Rameau's "Les Boréades" to commemorate the 300th anniversary since the composer's birth. Also due is the Philippine Gensy Puppet Company. In addition, we will continue on preparation for the major joint exhibition "The Arts of the Enlightenment in Russia and in France, Russian-French Cultural Links in 18th Century". As in the case of the very successful "Moscow-Paris" and "Paris-Moscow" shows, the exhibition will be seen in Paris, Moscow and in Leningrad.

MUSEUM WORK FEATURED BY AN EXHIBITION

The pavilion, Soviet Culture, at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, is responsible for an exhibition called "Operating the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin".

This display is dedicated to one of the biggest cultural, educational and research centres in this country, says S. Blimovko who is in charge of the pavilion. The activities connected with it are many and varied—taking visitors on excursions, delivering lectures, carrying out research, publishing all sorts of literature, setting up exhibitions and maintaining scholarly links with Soviet and foreign cultural establishments. We plan to use the present display for education of staff members of various museums.

Q: What else will be visitors

able to see in your pavilion this year?

A: We have started preparations for our first exhibition on the subject of the state archive services. This new exhibition is arranged with UNESCO's decision to hold International Archival Week in 1984, and it is to stay open between March and July. We also have plans to hold exhibitions on such subjects as "The Role of the Cinema in the Communist Education of the Young" and "Radio and Television for Children and Adolescents". And another exhibition will be held to mark the 20th anniversary of Melodica, the All-Union Recording Company.

Between April and September we'll be exhibiting theatrical and folk costumes for amateur companies, with every constituent republic represented.

TRETYAKOV GALLERY CATALOGUE IN FORTY VOLUMES

The Tretyakov Gallery and the Iskustvo Publishers have started work on the "Combined Catalogue of the Collection of the State Tretyakov Gallery".

The catalogue is first and foremost a systematized description of almost all the works possessed by the gallery of which there are more than 15 thousand. Notes on the history of each object and on their historical significance are provided in the greatest number of words. The description volume will contain nearly two hundred colour reproductions, and the text will consist of biographical data, literary sources, and notes on the works, with titles, dates and technique used given.

BUSINESS



AT 'STROIEKONOMIA-84' EXHIBITION

Three automachines standing outside Pavillon No. 1 at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex where part of the international "Stroiekonomia-84" exhibition is being held, attract the attention of visitors to the show. They are designed jointly by Soviet and Japanese experts.

In 1982, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry for Construction in Areas of the Far East and Transbaikalia (Minvostokstroi), the Japanese Marubeni Corporation, Aichi Sharyo Co., signed a protocol on cooperation in science and technology. An MNI correspondent was told by Akhmed Mukhadzhanov, a Minvostokstroi representative. The three machines are the result of their joint efforts. One is the STD-45 drilling installation mounted on the chassis of a Soviet KrAZ-257B1 lorry with working equipment provided by Sanwa Kizai. In cooperation with Aichi, we have designed a hydraulic hoist of the SH-200 type mounted on the chassis of the Soviet KamAZ-53213 lorry, and a crane drilling machine D704ES mounted on the chassis of the ZIL-130G lorry.

Over a short period of time, a considerable amount of joint design and development has been done. As a result, the drilling installation and the lorry hydraulic hoist passed their first tests last November with flying colours. Before long, group tests will start in Yakutia and the Khabarovsk Territory.

The above machines, designed

for operation in severe climatic conditions, are mobile and are suitable for different construction jobs. Their high productivity is a particularly valuable asset—in Siberia and the Far East where labour is in short supply. Among the companies exhibiting at "Stroiekonomia-84" are many which are well known in this country. They include the Austrian trading company of OVEG. At the exhibition, we have a collective stand representing ten firms from Austria, West Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, said Reinhard Nitz, deputy director of OVEG's Moscow office. The interest shown by the exhibitors points to the importance of the themes covered by the exhibition and to the need to develop cooperation in this area.

Our exhibitors are showing their latest developments, ranging from technologies for construction to designs for interiors of buildings. Of particular interest is a system for the utilization of heat to ventilate rooms from the West German firm of Weiss Technik: hydraulic insulation of foundations, tunnels and canals presented by Interplast, the Austrian firm, and various types of sealing systems from the firm of Toroson.

OVEG, which has been accredited in this country for more than ten years, attaches much importance to participation in exhibitions, as this enables it to establish good contacts with Soviet partners.

Viktor YEVKIN

ECONOMIC LINKS PROMOTE BETTER RELATIONS—SAYS JOHN CHRYSTAL

Noted American businessman and public figure John Chrystal recently made a tour of Soviet collective and state-run farms and research facilities. After the tour he was asked to answer some questions.

What are your impressions of the tour?

I have been visiting the USSR to study its agriculture for more than 25 years now. You have made big advances over this period. Your average wheat and corn yields have more than doubled and wide use is being made of mineral fertilizers and chemical pesticides. Genetics and selection are making big strides, and industrial methods of cattle breeding and the mechanization of plant growing are gaining momentum. The amount of irrigated farmland has doubled, your roads have improved a lot and so have rural living standards—and against heavy odds, such as the damage caused by war.

What are the prospects for agricultural cooperation between the USSR and the USA?

In my capacity as head of the Ceres Seed selection and seed-growing company, I am mainly concerned with corn and wheat. It is in the area of genetics and plant breeding that I see big potential for bilateral cooperation.

SHIPS FOR USSR

Yugoslav shipbuilders have started fulfilling a major Soviet order by building the first of a series of ten refrigerating vessels. It is designed to transport cargo along rivers.

Shipbuilding is a traditional area of the mutually advantageous and constantly expanding economic links between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Over the past two decades, Yugoslav shipbuilders have built dozens of tankers, tug, dry cargo vessels, and passenger ships for the Soviet Union.

But I believe that any area of scientific cooperation would be of benefit for both nations, as well as for the whole world. The mutual buying of licences could start off cooperation in agricultural machine-building. Equally important, of course, would be an exchange of specialists to directly supervise food processing in both countries.

Regrettably, owing to the well-known position adopted by the US administration this cooperation has slowed down, which I think has harmed both nations.

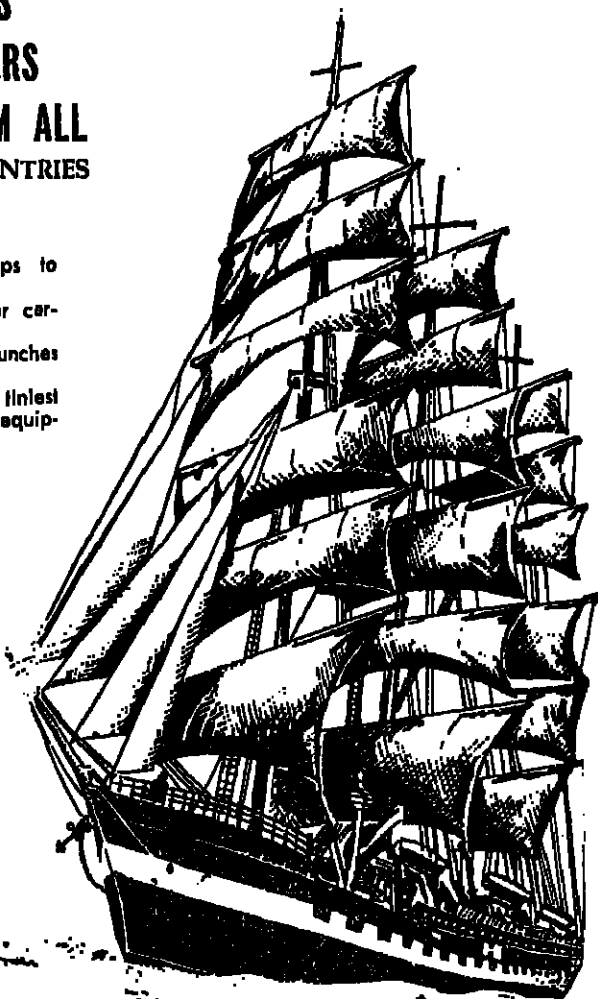
What does the US business community feel about improving economic links between our two countries?

To begin with, US businessmen interested in better bilateral relations should keep in close contact with your country. This would also facilitate better intergovernmental contacts. If business relations are successful they promote mutual trust which is bound to produce trust at diplomatic level. On the contrary, the lack of such contacts will inevitably complicate the political situation. This opinion of mine is shared by many American businessmen in favour of the broad development of economic links with the USSR.

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MEETING BETWEEN SPECIALISTS

The joint-stock companies of Porskia Oy and Makrolato Oy have organized a symposium, exhibition on refrigeration equipment at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber.

Porskia specializes in the production of different types of refrigerators, an MNI correspondent was told by the firm's Managing Director, Pentti Porskia.

This symposium is not the first such meeting between specialists. In 1982, Finland hosted a bilateral symposium on refrigeration technologies.

This time, we have joined forces with the firm of Makrolato which specializes in the field of industrial construction. The result of our pooled experience is the production of effective industrial refrigerators which come in sets with accessories and other equipment.

I should be said that we also have experience in cooperation with the Soviet Union, stressed Hannu Martikainen, Managing Director of Makrolato Oy. This particularly concerns the production of construction materials, which we export to the Soviet Union. For instance, we deliver houses for areas in the North.

Makrolato's interest in strengthening business relations is indicated by the fact that the Soviet Union accounts for between twenty and forty per cent of the volume of Makrolato's foreign trade. V/O Technopromexport and Soyuzvneshtorgimport are among the firm's most important partners. One example of our joint cooperation is provided by our operations in third countries. Our firm, for instance, took part in the construction of houses for Soviet specialists working in Arab countries.

Contacts and contracts

● In Copenhagen, an informal group of experts on matters of the agroindustrial complex met for the first time as part of the standing working group on economic and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Denmark. Attending the meeting were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, the USSR State Planning Committee, Soviet branch ministries and Danish business community. They discussed possible projects for cooperation in the agroindustrial complex area and outlined specific steps to be taken for the implementation of a long-term plan for economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

● In keeping with the contracts concluded by V/O Technopromimport and the Czechoslovak Invest, the Soviet Union will be provided with equipment for the modernization of the Yerevan tannery and the Voroshilovgrad footwear association.

● Under a contract between V/O Stankomimport and the Hungarian Technolimpex, the Soviet Union is to receive one hundred numerically controlled machine tools. In its turn, Hungary will be supplied with a broad range of machine tools and associated equipment.

Experience in housing cooperation

The West German firm STREIF-Industrietechnik GmbH is celebrating a jubilee of a sort—for it was ten years ago, after the Polymers-74 show in Moscow, that it first started doing business with Soviet organizations.

In the intervening period we have made marked advances in cooperation with various Soviet organizations, Egon Niemetz, the firm's president told our correspondent. Our major partners, he

continued, are V/O Promshimport, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the State Committee for Construction and others.

Our company specializes in multipurpose house building. In cooperation with Soviet partners, we have built a works in Siberia producing container-type houses for Balkal-Amur line construction workers. This is our largest deal with USSR to date.

for it is the biggest works of its type to have been built. Later, under an agreement with the Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building we constructed a house-building combine in Krasnoyarsk. Soon we will start assembling a plant in Tsimbuz to turn out pre-fab houses for the countryside. A feature of this project is that the houses are designed to save energy, with no detriment to their comfort, Egon Niemetz emphasized.